MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

Vol XXXVII. NOVEMBER, 1893. No. 7.

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MANAGEMENT OF

The Five Points House of Industry.

1893.

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Day-School—Every week-day, Saturday excepted, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Sunday-School—At 2 o'clock P.M.

Children's Service of Song—Every Sunday at 3 1-2 o'clock P.M.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give devise and bequeath unto THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, *in the City of New York, (incorporated A. D. 1854,) the sum of* *dollars.*

Ex Libris

SEYMOUR DURST

Order of Service.

NOVEMBER 26, 1893.

✠

Processional, - There's a Royal Banner

DOXOLOGY

APOSTLES' + CREED

SCRIPTURE SENTENCE AND RESPONSE.

Music by

As Pants the Heart for Cooling Streams, *Sweney*

But the Lord is Mindful of His Own, *Mendelssohn*

LORD'S PRAYER

Over the Stars There Is Rest, - - *Abt*

Who Are These in Bright Array, - *Emerson*

Recitation of Sunday School Lesson.

Sometimes I Catch Sweet Glimpses, - *Claribel*

RESPONSIVE SCRIPTURE SERVICE

Hark, the Voice of Love and Mercy, - *Abt*

THE + COMMANDMENTS

COME, HOLY SPIRIT.

How Lovely is Zion, - - - - *Beirly*

The Better Land, - - - - - *Cowen*

PRAYERS

TAKE ME TO YOUR CARE, - - - - *Handel*
HARK, WHAT MEAN THOSE HOLY VOICES? *Dunham*
JESUS IS MINE, - - - - - - *Emerson*
THINE EARTHLY SABBATHS - - - *Emerson*
CROWN HIM LORD OF ALL, - - - - *Pollock*

COLLECTION.

Recessional, - - - Happy Call

SERVICE OF SONG.

Our friends are cordially invited to enjoy the Service with us, which is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, lasting an hour. The singing will be led by S. N. Penfield Mus. Doc., Organist.

After the Service the children go to the supper-table and visitors can see them there, and also have an opportunity to inspect the House.

TO REACH US, TAKE

Broadway street-cars to Worth St., 2 blocks west of us; Second Ave. street-cars (Worth St. branch) pass the door: 2d or 3d Ave. Elevated R. R., or 3d Ave. street-cars to Chatham Square, 2 blocks east of us; 4th Ave. street cars to Centre Street, 1-2 block west of us: 6th, 7th, and 8th Ave's, and Broadway and University Place cars cross Worth Street 4 blocks west of us; 6th Ave. Elevated R. R. has a station at Franklin Street, 4 blocks west and 2 north of us and we are 5 blocks north of City Hall, and also from the Brooklyn Bridge.

MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

Five Points House of Industry,

EDITED BY WM. F. BARNARD, SUPERINTENDENT.

VOL. XXXVII. NOVEMBER, 1893. NO. 7.

THANKSGIVING-DAY

is, as our readers know, a day of special interest and enjoyment at the House of Industry. It is also at this season that we make a special appeal to our friends for funds.

Our contributors and friends usually make the day a convenient occasion for visiting the Institution and our Chapel is thronged at our Service.

We shall continue our annual custom of having our children's reception at two o'clock on Thanksgiving-day. Those who have been here will need no description of the interesting features, but to those who have not we will say that the singing, recitations, and calisthenic exercises are worth hearing and seeing. We have never room enough for the throng of visitors, and many who come here late go away unable to get in. We shall also give the usual free dinner to the street poor. Without regard to age, sex, creed or color, we open our doors on that one day and say "whosoever will may come."

Our children have their dinner at one o'clock, then they go into the Chapel at two. As soon as possible after the children have finished, we clean and arrange our dining-room for the miscellaneous crowd from the streets, and expect usually to have twelve-hundred guests of that sort. We ask no questions as to who they are or from where they come, and therefore neither color or creed is any bar to admission.

We make but one public appeal a year and that is made during this month, and we shall therefore send out the following circular:

❋1893❋

THANKSGIVING APPEAL

OF THE

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

For Funds to enable it to provide for its large Family of Homeless Children.

As no Collector is employed our contributors are not called on personally, and this method is adopted so as to cause the least annoyance.

The Most Destitute class of children in the city is under its roof, and it has cared for more than twenty-eight thousand inmates since its organization.

It Is a Home, and a family of about four hundred are living in the buildings. They are clothed, fed, and taught in the ordinary school branches, and also trained in household work, type-setting, and carpentering.

A Charity Day School, for any children in the vicinity, is maintained, and all who are too poor to be supported at home can have food and clothing here and attend this school.

An Infirmary, with a Dispensary attached, provides medical care for the sick of the Institution, and offers medicine and medical attendance to the poor of the Five Points.

More Urgent Than Ever are the calls for assistance, and the Institution appeals very earnestly for funds to enable it to meet the emergency of the present hard times for the poor.

A Larger Number Than Ever are in the Institution at the present time, and for their support the House is partly dependent upon voluntary contributions.

ITS WORK FOR THE YEAR.

Meals given,	**434,010**
Cost per meal,	**3 1-10 cts.**
Average attendance in school,	**303**
Whole number in school since organization,	**44,331**

There are now over four hundred children each day at the dinner-table. The public are at all times welcome to visit and inspect the House.

At One O'clock, Thanksgiving Dinner for House Children. At Two O'clock, Thanksgiving Dinner for Outside Poor, an affecting sight. Come and see. Last year about thirteen hundred meals were given.

Interesting Services will be held in the chapel at TWO O'CLOCK. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, etc. Public cordially invited.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer, 155 Worth Street.

For the Record.

SHORTENING DAYLIGHT.

O IT is sad that the morning's grow
Darker and darker each day;
That the faithful sun is getting slow
To chase the long night away.

That the evening falls ere the day is done,
That the lamps are lit too soon;
And the joy of watching the set of sun,
Reverses the afternoon!

Ah, the good old year is getting gray,
And the leaves of red and gold
That crowned her decline with chaplets gay
Are dropped in the forest mould.

Fain would we put off her sad decline,
And cherish her fainting heart,
With love more potent and pure than wine,
To bid chilling death depart.

—*Caroline May.*

INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY.

SIXTEEN of the most prominent societies of this City, which are engaged in aiding the poor, united in the following, which was published in the daily papers:

STATEMENT FROM THE SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK.

THE undersigned societies, after careful investigation and study of the condition of the unemployed in our city, unite in the following statement to the public of New York:

1. That while there is now much distress among certain classes of the population, the accounts of it have been exaggerated, and the existing charitable societies and other relief agencies will be as able to meet the present emergency as they have been in the past, if they receive the usual support from the public.

2. But that in the winter months before us many worthy families who have not yet made any application for aid, by reason of the fact that they have had some means laid aside for a rainy day, will doubtless be forced to call for relief. This will require not only the *usual* gifts from the charitably inclined, but also largely increased gifts to meet these worthy and needy cases.

3. That we do most earnestly deprecate all indiscriminate relief, whether in the shape of money, food, coal, or other gifts. Such alms, however well and kindly meant, inevitably tend to pauperize the recipients, as well as to attract to the city an army of vagrants, in addition to numbers of the unemployed of other places.

4. That we respectfully beg to recommend the charitably disposed not to give money or other gifts without knowledge or investigation, such relief only tending to encourage beggary and increase pauperism. They will accomplish far more real good and also escape frequent imposture by sending their gifts to the regular charities and benevolent societies of the city, where each case will be intelligently investigated and regularly and promptly cared for. These societies, as stated above, will require the increased and generous contributions of the public to enable them to discharge the trust reposed in them and meet the difficulties of the coming winter.

"FORTY YEARS AT THE FIVE POINTS"

is the title of a volume which we have just issued, giving a sketch of the origin and work of the House of Industry, and, in addition, a description of the early history of the Five Points. It has twenty-three full page and one two-page illustrations. The children at dinner, nursery tots at bed-time, the dormitories, type-room, carpenter shop, bath rooms, chapel with children on the gallery, views of the Five Points in 1825, 1872 and the present year, school-room, hospital ward, pictures of protegés, likeness of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of Board of Trustees, the founder of the Institution, and three of the Superintendents form the subjects of the illustrations. The type is clear and of easy, readable size, paper of excellent quality and is gotten up in good style. We have fixed the price at fifty cents a copy to cover the cost of publication, and we are sure all of our readers would enjoy having the book as a souvenir of their interest in the House of Industry. It will be sent to any address on receipt of price, or can be obtained at A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 182 5th. Ave., Thos. Whitaker, 2 Bible House ; F. H. Revell, 5th. Ave. and 19th. St.; Drummond & Ward, 711 Broadway.

Perhaps you cannot contribute much, but every little helps, and we do not despise the day of small things. We would rather have five hundred people give us one dollar apiece, than have one person give us five hundred dollars. You may be able to give us one dollar. If you are we shall be grateful for it.

WE NEED

particularly now, boy's shoes. The number sent us during the Summer was so small that we find ourselves confronted at the beginning of winter with a demand which we are unable to supply. Any shoes, no matter how much worn, if they can be repaired, will be of much service to us. Will our friends bear us in mind and send us their cast-off boys' shoes? We keep a man constantly employed in cobbling, and, as a rule, shoes mended last longer than new ones bought in the stores. What is true of shoes is equally true of clothing.

DR. BARNARDO,

founder and director of the well-known homes bearing his name, for destitute and orphan children, in London, Eng., paid us a visit on a recent Sunday. He was much interested in our family and remarked on the excellent singing of our children as well as their general good appearance. He concluded that we have much better material to work with than he dealt with in London. He very kindly made an address to our children and interested them in the narrative of an incident of one of his crippled children. His interest also took shape in the gift of over one hundred new toys which he sent us during the week.

He told us that he has now five thousand children distributed in fifty-one Institutions. When we expressed our surprise that he could carry such a load, he replied, 'Men don't die from hard work, but from worry; and I don't worry." We wish we might be endowed with the physical condition which will prevent one from worrying.

You do not need to be told that hard times are in store for us just ahead, and that a good many people will need a helping hand this winter. Will you aid the House of Industry in holding out a shelter for the poor children?

OUR SCHOOL

is each year examined by the Assistant Superintendents of the Board of Education. They spent a half day recently in going over the classes very thoroughly and were very cordial in the expressions of pleasure at the results as seen by them. They thought that if anything our school had improved since last year, and on leaving wrote the following on our school report book:

"The undersigned visited this school to-day, inspected the work of the teachers and the progress of the classes in their several studies. It gives us pleasure to commend the faithful work of teachers and the efficient management of the school.

(Signed) N. A. CALKINS, } *Asst. Supts*
E. D. FARREL, } *Public Schools.*

Four Periods of the Five Points
1800
1825
1857
1890
FIVE POINTS
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

THANKSGIVING EVENING.

Slow in the west the sun declines
Unwatched by maid or mother.
The happy household, gathered close,
Think only of each other.
From far and near, from farm and town,
With joyous hearts and faces,
The absent ones have come again,
To fill the old home places.

The dinner o'er, around the fire,
With not a loved one lacking,
The elders sit, the little folk
Their nuts and jokes are cracking.
The tender twilight fills the room,—
Beneath its friendly cover
Sweet May's soft hand is deftly caught
By Ned her cousin-lover.

Dear Three-year-old with loving thought
Slips from the children's room,
Aweary of their noisy games,
Seeks Grandpa in the gloom.

The others talk of by-gone days,
The summer's crops, the weather,—
But Goldilocks and Silverhair
Hold sweet discourse together.

They linger long about the hearth—
So much they have to say!
Some darling guest may not be there
On next Thanksgiving-Day.
Their thoughts grow grave. Ruth starts a song,
She leads, the elders all join in
With many a break and quaver.

Dear festive day with memories full,
Where joy with sorrow blends:
Far back to years of babyhood
Thy influence extends—
The day for healing mutual hurts,
For love to all the living;
No true-born son will e'er forget
New England's blest Thanksgiving.

—*Mary F. Butts, in Youth's Companion.*

If you have no means of doing good personally we will be very glad to act as your proxy, and will guarantee that your charity will be expended where it is really needed.

WHAT IS THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY?

As this number of the Record will fall into the hands of many who are unfamiliar with the character of the work of the House of Industry we want to give a resumé of our characteristics.

A Home. The Institution is a home which can accommodate four hundred children. Children of both sexes are received who are between the ages of two and thirteen.

Children whose parents are dead, or who have been deserted, are brought to us and we find permanent homes for such in families. Children whose parent or parents are unable to provide for them temporarily, who want them sheltered until a home can be provided for them, are received, and if the parties are pecuniarily unable to aid in their support they are kept free of charge. It often happens that a mother with children on her hands, who is able to work, cannot go away from home to

service as a servant because she must keep her little ones about her. The House of Industry offers a shelter to such, and the mother may pay what she can afford, and whatever is lacking in the sum necessary to support the child the Institution will make up. Children are received by commitment of court through the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and they are kept until that Society determines what is best to be done with the little ones.

A Charity Day-School. As we have plenty of space in our school-room for additional children, besides those who live in the building, we open our doors to any children in the neighborhood whose parents are too poor to support them and send them to the public schools, and these outside scholars have the same advantages as our own family, under the same teachers. We feed all such who come to the school and also assist in clothing them. Our school teaching is conducted on the same line as that of the City Public Schools, graded as the Board of Education indicates. We have a kindergarten class, and the older scholars are carried from the primary up to the grammar grade.

Religious Instruction. We do not teach religion in connection with our day-school but accomplish that out of school hours. Every morning all of our children over five years old are prepared with a passage of Scripture to recite, and every night after supper the inmates commit to memory the passages which are to be recited next morning, also the responsive service for the next Sunday, and the text of the Sunday-school lesson. Evening prayers are held every day just before supper, when the Bible is read, commented upon, a verse of some hymn is sung, and prayer offered. On Sunday there is Sunday-school at two o'clock and a Service of Song at half-past three.

Nursery. Children are received from two to thirteen years of age. All under the age of five are kept in the Nursery department, and their dormitory, with its forty little cribs, is always a place of interest to all visitors. The little ones themselves are a rollicking set, who besiege all visitors for recognition and a caress.

Buildings. There are three buildings, erected at different periods but grouped together and connected, which make up the Institution. One erected in 1854, one in 1870, and the other in 1886. The first two are for the well children, the latter for

the care of the sick. Bath, work and school-rooms, dormitories, kitchens, laundry, dining-hall, and chapel, are all included in the accommodations.

Manual Training. Cooking, sewing and house-work are taught the girls, and carpentering and type-setting are the features for the boys. The aim is to give practical ideas to the inmates, that they may be able, when they go out into the world, to have some ability to earn their own livelihood.

Where Children Come From. The children come to us from all sections of the city and not, as many have supposed, from the Five Points only ; indeed, this locality furnishes but few of the residents of the Institution.

Not Denominational. The managers of the House of Industry are connected with several denominations, and by a rule of the House not more than one-fourth can be of the same church connection, though all are, of course, Protestant.

For Forty Years. The House of Industry has been carrying on its beneficent work at the Five Points for four decades. It has had a very decided influence both upon the locality and people. What was once a dangerous section of the city has been transformed, and hundreds of children have been saved from lives of wretchedness and crime. In short, it has reached out a helping-hand to men, women, and children, and its career of usefulness has been a most honorable one. It still has work of the same kind to do, and appeals to all who have sympathy for the poor to help it in its efforts to be of the most service to the greatest number.

It is pretty hard to say no, to really needy cases of children desiring shelter here, but this we have been compelled to do this season. Can you help us change the no to yes?

Your manners will depend very much upon the quality of what you frequently think on ; for the soul is tinged and colored with the complexion of thought.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Man's happiness, as I construe it, comes of his greatness ; it is because there is an Infinite in him, which, with all his cunning, he cannot quite bury under the Finite.—*Carlyle.*

HOW ONE SUNDAY-SCHOOL HELPED US.

The Union Sunday-school of Great Neck, N. Y., had a Harvest Home Festival where all the scholars brought offerings of vegetables to be sent to some charitable society. The House of Industry was selected to be the recipient of the gifts, and the result was that seven barrels, three boxes, and four baskets of fruit and vegetables were received here. Our good friend, the Superintendent of the school, tells in the following letter of the cheerful giving :

Great Neck, Sept. 27th, 1893.

Rev. W. F. Barnard, Supt.:

Dear Sir :—Our "Harvest Home" at the Union S. S. was a perfect success. I do not know how many barrels and boxes full of vegetables and fruits there have been contributed. They will be packed to-morrow and shipped by express, if we can arrange to do so, and if we can't get special rates that way we will ship the perishable stuff by express at once, and send the rest by freight the next day. In no case are you to pay any freight, etc., as we will settle all bills to N. Y. City.

We distributed your magazines and I trust we can send other things later on. The best part of it is that the offerings are general, and represent fifty to seventy-five of the families. Each child in the school gave a box or bag full of eatables, and they all enjoy the thought that the children at the Mission are to have them. If you can spare the time to write us a little note after you get them, I will be happy to read it next Sunday in the school. Faithfully Yours, S. M. Fairfield Supt.

Four hundred children constitute a large family and require a considerable sum of money to pay their way. That is the number we anticipate we shall have before January.

THE DISPENSING OF CHARITY.

This letter comes to us from one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities and Correction of Colorado :

"Denver, Co.l, Sept. 23, 1893.

"Sir ; The present period of general depression which has resulted in the closing of factories, &c., is causing much suffering among those deprived of their usual means of support. In many localities efforts are being made to relieve this distress through channels other than regularly organized charity organizations, and in some cities, the press has taken up the "cry for bread," and bureaus of temporary relief and other mediums of assistance have been organized. I desire your opinion as to the following :

"First—Does such distribution reach the deserving and industrious?

"Second—Are such methods of relief advisable during conditions as exist at present?

"Third—Should public outdoor relief be more liberally extended during this crisis?

"Fourth—What does scientific charity demand of its advocates in such emergencies? J. S. APPEL.

The whole experience of charitable distribution shows that its results are unfortunate if the charity is extended on a large scale without careful and systematic discrimination. The soup-houses and the free provision of food for every comer, under the influence of a charitable impulse or the craving for notoriety, have always been mischievous. They have brought to the communities where the experiment was made more permanent evil than the immediate good they accomplished. They have bred the vice of pauperism even more than they have nourished the needy in a particular emergency. They have attracted the bummers, the loafers, and the malingerers to the communities, and these have crowded out the really and honestly destitute poor and eaten up the charity provided for them. Under this plan human beings are treated like hogs. It destroys the sense of self-respect. It is like a lunatic's flinging money out of a window to a greedy and jeering mob in the street.

The greater the amount of destitution at a particular period the more need is there that charitable distribution for its benefit, if it is organized at all, should be intelligent, discriminating, and systematic, and the greater is the danger of merely spasmodic and impulsive charity, too slothful to take the pains to search out and investigate the actual individual necessity for it.

The truest charity, of course, is the brotherly kindness of each individual. It is the neighborliness which supplies the need of which it obtains knowledge. It is the good Samaritan stopping by the wayside to assist a brother in extremity. That in its sum, to the great glory of human nature, is far more that the aggregate of all public and organized charity. It is the charity which most benefits both the giver and the receiver. It is not scientific but it is beautiful. Are not science and charity incongruous terms? Charity is of the heart. Science is of the head.

In large communities and with society as it is, however, the systematic organization of charity is a practical necessity. It is the agency which charity must employ for its dispensation, since every man has not the time, or at least, the disposition, to hunt up cases of real need and suffering and separate them from the spurious and vicious.

If, then, an individual is not able to dispense his charity himself, or if the pressure of destitution is peculiarly great in a community at a particular time, the wisest and most considerate method of dealing with the situation is to employ the agency of a charitable organization accustomed and trained to investigate each case of seeming need, and to discard, discourage and discountenance the sensational charitable devices which too often are invented simply for selfish advertising purposes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

How peaceful at night
The sleeping children lie.
Each gentle breath so light
Escaping like a sigh!
How tranquil seems the room, how fair
To one who softly enters there!

Whose hands are those unseen,
That smooth each little bed?
Whose locks are those that lean
Over each pillowed head?
Whose lips caress the boys and girls?
Whose fingers stroke the golden curls?

Whose are the yearning eyes.
And whose the trembling tear?
Whose heart is this that cries,
Beseeching God to hear?
Whose but the mother's in whose face
Love shows its sweetest dwelling place?

Her hopes in beauty bloom.
And heaven sends down its light,
Which lingers in the room
Where mother says "Good night."
Soft treading by the sleepers there
Her very presence seems a prayer!

—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Do not fail to read our appeal through, and then if the call comes to you please answer it.

OUR WORK OF PREVENTION.

We lost the greater part of our faith in the probability of lasting reform in adult inebriates some years since, after having given the effort to reclaim them a very thorough trial, and were very much impressed with the experienc of a friend of ours who was a very earnest temperance worker. He said he had spent a great deal of time and considerable money in endeavoring to start old topers, who had professed conversion, in an honest way of earning a sober living. He had exceptional advantages with one of the City railways and a stage line, in finding employment for the rescued men, but such ill-success ad followed his endeavors, and the loss of several hundred dollars in money had met his outlay, that he had abandoned any further labors in that direction. What money he has now to give or what time he may be able to allot will all be spent in the direction of prevention, and he believes the satisfaction will be more complete. Therein is our h e, that we take the children, and if thorough drill and consta instruction can possibly prevent, we believe we shall have our compensation. We are not ploughing in a field which has already been sown with ineradicable seeds of the dram-shop, but can have the satisfaction of having fresh soil to gather a harvest from. So we gather in the children for they are tender.

VERY MEAN.

It is a mean matter for an employer to take the services of a workman for which he cannot pay, and continue so to do for a long period of time, but it is much worse we think for a person to do a thing of that sort to a friendless girl. We endeavor to scrutinize and enquire into the worthiness of applicants for our children, but we are occasionally deceived and made the agents of the schemes of designing people. We have recently had a case come to our knowledge which has made our blood boil with indignation.

A man came to us from a neighboring State who was highly endorsed by a clergyman of this city and a well known gentleman in the city where he lived. He wanted to get a girl to live in his family and help take care of children. We had at the time a very good girl for whom we were desirous to find an exceptional home. She was about fifteen years old, and as she was able to do considerable work it was arranged that there should be paid four dollars a month wages. Recently we learned that the wages were not paid and we sent to make inquiry. Our assistant was told by the man that he was too poor to pay the wages agreed, and we removed the girl.

She had served three years and a half and had been given one dollar in money, and very indifferently clothed and boarded. In the summer time the family has taken boarders and has had fifteen to twenty at a time, while there were six members of the family. This girl, with two members of the family, has done all the house work. No complaint was made that the girl had not done her work well, and, as we have said, we think she was very meanly treated, a repetition of which the same people will not be able to bring about.

We know that no one can see our children without becoming interested in them. We want to interest as many friends as possible, therefore come and see us on Sunday, at 3.30 P. M.

I rest beneath the Almighty's shade,
My griefs expire, my troubles cease
Thou, Lord, on whom my soul is stayed,
Will keep me still in perfect peace.

LITTLE THERESA, THE WAIF.

To a place where the poor of the ci'y,
The shoeblacks and news children meet,
A fairy waif came with a banjo.
And a voice, oh, so soothing snd sweet,
That it brought back the scent of the summer
With orange-trees bloom'ng above,
And mocking-birds in the magnolias,
As soft as the song of a dove.

With holes in her sleeves and her stockings,
Torn shoes on her little brown feet,
Eyes like limpid pools in the meuntains—
Her hair was like ripening wheat.

When she came out again—the Infanta
Joanna, bejeweled and gay—
My friend laughed; "I say vot you cry for
She vos yust make-belief in der play."

She was beautiful then, as a picture
Is beautiful—only to see;
But she never can be so enchanting
As the little tramp singer to me.
I know you will say it is better,
For in luxury's lap she is safe:
If I could, though, I would not forget her
As poor little Theresa, the Waif.

—*Cy. Warman, in Harper's Weekly.*

A DIRE THREAT.

A FEW years since a little Italian girl, whose mother was dead, was brought to us by her father. We declined to receive the child, because we felt that the father simply wanted to get rid of her support. The man pleaded for her admission and we finally informed him that we would only receive her on condition that she was legally committed to us for us to find her a home. An interpreter explained the whole matter to him and he said it was better to give her up than for her to become immoral, as he feared she would be if left as she was then surrounded.

Recently the father demanded the child, and we, of course, refused to disturb her unless she and the people who have her consented. A letter from the child protested against her being compelled to return to New York, and the people with whom she lived declined to send her back.

Now comes a young man who says he is the child's brother and demands her address, which we decline to give, and he becomes very angry, threatening us with various ills, and closes with the terrible one of calling to his aid the King of Italy. What his majesty, King Humbert, will do to us we haven't the slightest idea, perhaps visit upon us the penalties of the former Spanish inquisition, but if we should suddenly disappear our friends may be sure that we have been spirited away and condemned to some awful fate by the terrible King of Italy, and our end may add another chapter to the long list of horrors attributed to the Five Points.

One of our
RESCUED
ONES
Before
After

GOOD TIMES IN BILLVILLE.

THE times are looking brighter—no matter what they say ;
And our step is gittin lighter, and we're happy on the way ;
For all the fodder's in the shock—the cotton's in the boll ;
And it's glory in the smokehouse, and it's glory in your soul !

The times are lookin' brighter—that is, the times at home,
Where the tater's in the fire, and the honey's in the comb ;
And we'll hear the silver jingle, and we'll see the dollars roll,
And you'll feel 'em in your pocket, and you'll hear 'em in your soul !

The times are lookin' brighter—we feel it in our bones,
While we're carvin' of the corn bread, and a-sittin' tater-pones !
And no matter what they tell you—you will hear the dollars roll,
And they'll jingle in your pockets, and they'll tingle in your soul !

—*Atlanta Constitution*

THANKSGIVING-DAY will be a more joyful one to you if you have made some one happy who would not otherwise be so but for your liberality.

FROM "FORTY YEARS AT THE FIVE POINTS."

WHAT IT WAS.

AWAY back in the early days of the history of New York, when the city limits barely extended to Chambers street, there was, on the outskirts of the future metropolis a large fresh water pond, called the "Collect." It is said to have been a beautiful sheet of water lying in a valley, the surrounding hills of which are now the familiar streets of Broadway, Chatham, and the end of the Bowery. The pond had a depth of fifty feet in some places, and in 1796, Fitch, who had made experiments with Fulton in the matter of steam navigation, tried his first model of a steamboat on the Collect. The little craft, eighteen feet long with seven feet beam, made several trips around the pond with Fitch and Chancellor Livingston on board. It is said that the first local improvement ever attempted by the city was the effort to fill up this pond, frequent complaints having been made that its sluggish waters were a menace to the health of the growing town near by. Some orders are still extant, which, after reciting the condition of the pond, forbid, under penalty, any citizen throwing refuse into it. A canal, which was dug through what is now Canal street, failed to give the relief sought for, and finally an order was issued by the authorities to fill it up with soil.

On the borders of the Collect there had evidently gathered the poor of the settlement, and as the numbers increased, the morals decreased. There is a tradition that the cows, which were domiciled with their owners in the locality, used to be driven to the pond for water, and from that circumstance a portion of the neighborhood bordering on the Collect, and which is now covered by the buildings of the Five Points House of Industry, was called "Cow Bay," a name which was destined, in after years, to become notorious as the designation of the home of the most shameless of the dissolute population which gradually occupied the territory.

In 1741, a rumored plot to fire the City was made the excuse for burning alive several negroes in a dell near the present Five Points.

In the early part of this century the pond was filled in; and when streets were laid out over a part of the reclaimed marsh, five of these thoroughfares entered an open area which had been named Paradise Square, and the world-famous title "Five Points" was bestowed upon the locality. Few adults are now living, who know much of the City of New York, but have heard of the Five Points. Its name was, for years, the synonym for wretchedness, vice, and crime, and it was a locality reputed to be given over, irrevocably, to the residence of the worst elements of society. What the Seven Dials and Whitechapel have been to London, the Five Points was to New York.

This was the home of the "Dead Rabbits," "Plug Uglies" and other gangs of unsavory reputation, who defied the police, or else eluded the officers by means of underground passages from house to house, and one such was unearthed in digging the foundation for one of the buildings of the House of Industry. Houses were crowded together in a huddle, people were packed as closely as they could be. A typical dwelling was one which the writer remembers, and which was called in bitter irony "Jacob's ladder." The entrance to the second-story of this tenement was reached by a flight of outside stairs, and it is needless to add that these steps were not always frequented by beings of an angelic character, as was its prototype, but, instead, people of all nationalities, without regard to color or creed, were the inhabitants of its dreary precincts, and their character was in keeping with their surroundings.

The nightly orgies were described by eye-witnesses as something terrible to behold, and the cries of the victims even now echo in the ears of those who have listened to the groans of the dying and fiendish yells of the drunken rioters. That the police had their hands full in attempting to keep a semblance of order, at any time, scarcely need be said. Of course, liquor was a dominating agent in the Five Points' life, and the blear-eyed, unkempt, unwashed, and revolting wretches who were made its victims, were to be seen, when the weather was mild, crouched in the day-time in the corners of the streets trying to sleep off the effects of the last night's debauch, or during the daylight of the colder seasons, huddled in the dark, ill-ventilated rooms which seemed to be types of the abodes of the lost. Of this place and its people it might truthfully be said, "He who enters here leaves hope behind," for the poor creatures of this plague-stricken locality seemed to have lost all desire to live in any other condition and cared for no more than to supply their bestial desires, and eke out an existence, the end of which they neither knew nor cared for.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Five Points was not an attractive place to the average, respectable, New Yorker, and its precincts were dangerous quarters for outsiders. It was not as a rule, safe for decent people to pass through the streets without protection from the guardians of the peace.

Occasionally, curious visitors, under police surveillance, would invade and explore its depths, and the stories of their experience and the sights which they beheld would cause a thrill of horror in the minds of the order-loving and virtue-practicing reader. As the night-time was the best for seeing the sights, those who could secure the necessary escort would sally forth with the officer and his bull's-eye lantern, to climb the stairs and search out the back tenements and see crime in its most glaring hideousness. Some of these explorations resulted in the publishing of well-read books; and of that class the best known, perhaps of all is that entitled "Hot Corn," a story founded on facts, the principal character of which was a young girl well known to the family of the founder of the House of Industry.

Sometimes a zealous missionary would attempt to make some impression for good and would carry the name of the deliverer of Mary Magdalene to such as she, but, as a rule the decent citi-

zen passed by on the other side of this region given over to the dominion of his Satanic Majesty, and left the streets, which, at one period of the city's history, had been occupied by some of New York's well-to-do merchants, to the lawlessness and misrule of the abandoned habitues.

"I NEVER enjoyed a service so much," said a lady on a recent [illegible]day. Scores of people have said the same

[illegible]re never before so many children in the Institution [illegible]ty more than at the same date last year. More [illegible] more food. More bodies more clothes. Shall we [illegible]e help from you?

"OLD COMPARISON."

THE people around the little mountain town called him old Comparison, and I knew in a general way why the sobriquet had been given him, but I did not during my month's stay have an opportunity to test it, though I had a speaking acquaintance with him. One day I was passing his house and he was sitting on the steps of the little vine-clad porch in front.

"Good morning," I said. "It's a lovely day."

"Finer'n silk," he responded.

"How are you this morning?"

"Friskier'n a colt.

"How's your wife?"

"Perter'n a pullet."

"The weather is very hot and dry this season, don't you think?"

"Hotter'n a run horse and dryer'n a clean shirt."

"I suppose you went to the wedding last night in the meeting-house? A pretty bride, I thought."

"Purtier'n a speckled dog."

"The young man is very rich, I hear?"

"Richer'n fertilizer a foot thick."

"By the way, are you willing to sell me those saw logs Brown couldn't take off your hands?"

"Williner'n a girl to get spliced."

"When can I see them?"

"Quicker'n a lamb can shake its tail."

And the old man grabbed his hat and stick and led the way to the river, offering no remark, but answering all questions as usual.

—*Selected.*

Received for Record, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1893.

Mrs. John Mulford..... $1 00 | Mrs. J. T. Harriott, Brooklyn..... $1 00

Money Received from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1893.

"Blessed is the man that considereth the poor; the Lord shall deliver him in time of trouble."

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord."

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

Mies J. S. Butler, Plainfield, Mass....$ 2 00
Pennsylvania Friend..... 3 00
In Memoriam..... 5 00

Miss M. A. Rohda for O. D. P.....
Miss E. B, Ripley, Philadelphia
Sunday Collections.....

Donations of Food, Clothing, Etc., from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1

A Pensylvania Friend,
box clothing, shoes, etc.
Abbott's Bakery, 8th Ave., and 22nd St.,
2 bbls. bread
Abrams, Mrs. M.,.... ....8 gingham dresses
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn,
25 new cloth caps
Blanke, Mrs. G. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
3 boxes clothing, shoes, and hats
Bogert, Mrs. E. C., 4 skirts, 6 dresses, 6 knitted skirts, 5 knitted jackets, 3 knitted hoods, 7 knitted mufflers, 6 pairs drawers, all new, second-hand clothing, shoes, bedsteads, mattresses, etc.
Bonta, M. S.....clothing and shoes
Butler, Miss J. S., Plainfield, Mass.,
pkg. clothing
Calhoun, Mrs.,..... .....pkg. clothing
Converse, Mrs. P. S., Westboro, Mass.,
bbl. clothing, shoes, etc.
Cushman, Miss, and Winchester, Miss,
pkg. clothing and shoes
Cushman, O. L,, 147 Third Ave.,
6 bbls. bread and rolls
Davis, Mrs. J. A., 6 pkgs. and 2 boxes clothing, shoes, and 20 new worsted hoods.
De Coppet, Mrs. E. J.,
4 boxes clothing and shoes
Fleming, Mrs. Williamsburg, pkg. clothing
Friend.....2 pkgs. clothing
Friend.....pkg. clothing
Friend.....pkg. clothing
Friends, Amherst, Mass.,
bbl. clothing, shoes, and hats
Hastings, Mrs., Sea Side P. O., S. I ,
case of clothing
Hoppin, Mrs. Hamilton,
bag, box, and pkg. clothing
Hynes, T. W. & Co.,.....6 cases felt hats
Keller, Mrs.,.....large basket of clothing
Lawrence & Co.....case samples of calico
Lapham, Mrs. H. G....4 prs. slumber shoes
McCurdy, James, bdle. clothing and shoes
Martin, D. S.,
bundle clothing, shoes, and hat
Merritt, Miss,..... .pkg. clothing and shoes
Merrill, Miss Alice, pkg. clothing and shoes
No name,.....14 boxes elastic webbing
No name,..... .....pkg. clothing
No name,.....large bundle clothing
No name, Patterson, N. Y.,
½ bbl. clothing and shoes
No name, So. Orange, N. J.,
bbl. clothing, shoes and hats
No name, Springfield, Mass.,
pkg. clothing and shoes
Peebles, Miss Emma,
2 pkgs. clothing and shoes
Prentiss, A. M. C., Brookklyn,
bundle clothing, shoes and hats
Patton, Mrs. Wm. S.
clothing, shoes and hats
Power, Mrs. W. H., Montclair, N. J.,
pkg. clothing
Purdy, Mrs. E., 10 flannel skirts, 14 chemises, 13 pairs drawers, 13 waists, 9 calico dresses, and second-hand clothing and shoes.
Randolph, Mrs. T. E. F.,
box and pkg. clothing and shoes
Rockwood, Mrs. C. G. Jr., Princeton, N. J.,
box clothing, shoes, books, etc.
Pritchard, A. T.....pkg. clothing
Rogers, Mrs. Joseph,....clothing and shoes
Rohda, Miss M. A., 16 yards new gingham, 22 yards new canton flannel.
Rutty, Mrs. W. H.,... ..clothing and shoes
Samson, Miss Annie M., Stanley, N. J.
12 prs. new hand knit stockings
Sage, Mrs. W. H....pkg. clothing and shoes
Sayre, Mrs. Dr. L. A.,
clothing, shoes, and hat
Sharp, Mrs. A. H., Brooklyn N. Y.,
4 pkgs. and box clothing, shoes, and hats
Stehli, Mrs. E.... ..pkg. clothing and shoes
The Moderation Society,.....lot of flowers
Van Sielen, Mrs. S. J.,.....clothing, etc.
Wells, Henry C., 2 pkgs. clothing and shoes
Wetmore, H. C.,.....pkg. shoes, etc.
White, Miss S. E.,.....lot of sundries
Williams, Miss Helen G., New Haven, Ct.,
case of clothing
234 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
3 pkgs. clothing, shoes, etc.

...omen ...
...There were soon added t...
...nd asylum for the shelter of children.
...n a little household of thirty to forty wom...
...as grown to its present proportions, little...
...nent has seemed to demand, until, at th...
...its roof more than FOUR HUNDRED adu...
...s women who desire situations as servan...
...nent is found, they, meanwhile, doing the w...
...ides a temporary home for children who a...
...are unable to care for them.

It offers a cheap boarding place for the children of such as are ...rtially support their children but who must break up their home, ... service, to earn the money to pay their way.

It admits children whose parents are sick and must go to hospita... eps such until the patients have recovered.

It offers the advantages of the day-school to all the children of ... bborhood, and gives such as are needy food and clothing.

...maintains, in a building newly erected for the purpose, an Infirma... Dispensary for the benefit of children and adults at the Fiv...

...erage cost of maintaining the Institution is about ONE HUNDRED ... day, and for this sum the House is partly dependent upon ...ontributions.

... its existence more than FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND children have been ... and there have been over TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND inmates.

...us of money, second-hand clothing and shoes will be gratefully ...

...isitors are welcomed on any day.

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...RLES LANIER,	DAVID S. EGLESTON,	OLIVER HARRIMAN,
...GE H MORGAN,	WALTER H. LEWIS,	HENRY E. HAWLEY,

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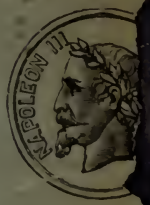

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